Santa fe Weekly Gazette.

Independent in all things-Neutral in nothing."

W. W. H. DAVIS, EDITOR

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR. OPERA-TIONS IN THE UTAH COUNTRY.

We have been permitted, through the kindness of Capt. Storgis, Actg. Asst. Adjt. Genetal, to look at the report of Col. Fountlerov. giving an account of the operations in the Utah country. He left Fort Massachusetts on the 15th of March, with a force of regulars and voinateers, of about five handred men, marching up the Del Norte, to the Canon. Here they struck the trail of the stock taken a short time before from the Conejos, which they followed to the Cochotope Pass, where they arrived on the 19th of Merch. As the troops entered the pass the Indians were seen about a mile and a half in advance, drawn up in line, and making demonstrations for battle. The troops charged them, when they fied to the mountains; the soldiers dismounted and pursued them among the rocks and cedar trees that covered the mountains. A running fight, for about an hour, took place, when the Indians fied, and were seen no more at that point. They numbered, in all, about two hundred warriors, and lost some six or eight killed, two taken prisoners, and ten horses. They were composed of Utahs and Apaches, and were commanded by Huero and Blanco. Our loss was two dragoons trounded. . The troors resumed their murch on the 20th inaccessible parts of the mountains, and the next day reached the Punche Pass. On the morning of the 22nd as the troops were coming out the pass at the opposite side of the mountain, thuse Indians were seen some distance ahead, who were pursued, and one was killed and one captured. The trail of the Indians was now fellowed down the Arkansas to Beaver Creek, up which they had turned, and encamped about three miles from the river. About tifteen miles above this point the trail divided into three, but the troops continued on the largest, following it over hills, and through valloys, until just before reaching a Cafion that led to the Arkonsas, a large party of Indians. were seen on the river. The troops dashed at them, but before they could be evertaken, they had crossed the river and ascended the mountains on the opposite side. The troops crossed the river, dismounted and pursued them about two miles, and succeeded in wounding one 1party was commanded by Chacon. The troops encamped near this place; and learning from a squaw captured, that a party of Indians were near by, fifty men were sent out in the night to Abiquiu, and run of some cattle, but we did surprise them: but the enemy had fled leaving five unimals, which were taken. Thence the troops marched to the Wet mountain valley. On the 24th the spies met three Indians, one of whom they killed. The troops encamped, the night of the 25th at the head of the Wet mountain valley, where they encountered a fu-rious snow storm, which continued three days; the snow fell to the depth of from three to four fact, and the command could not see fifty yards before them. In this storm they marched to before them. In this storm they instelled to the Huerfano, and thence to Fort Massachuset-

to, where they arrived on the 28th ultimo.

Although but fee of the enemy, during this expedition, were killed, yet it was not without good results, inasmuch as the Indians were taught that they could be pursued and overta ken in their strong holds, and are nowhere safe march and skirmishes, and are well analen of capturing an Indian with his own hands after wounding him-generely.

LOCAL ITEMS.

To our readers.
We hoped, after the arrival of the April mail, to be able to continue the issue of the Gazette, without any further interruption: but the supply of paper received, was so limited and that all required for the public work we have on head, hat we will again here to suspend the publica-tion of the paper, for a time. We have paper at Las Vegas, and will again issue as soon as we can get it from that place. We regret these interruptions, but under the circumstances they cannot be avoided. Our subscribers will lose nothing, however, as they will receive the whole fifty two members for the year.

Death of Maj. Dasenbury U. S. Army, We regret to announce to our readers the death of Major Dusenbury, Commissary of Subsistence U. S. Army, who died in this city Wednesday th 4th instant, after an illness of several weeks. He was buried in the cemetery of the Odd Fellows, Friday the 6th inst, with the honors of war, being followed to the grave by a large concourse of our citicens.

Lynch Law in Dona Ana county .- Four men

hung. We learn, by a letter, from the United States Marshal, that towards the last of March four men were hung in Dona Ana, by a party of citizens, for robbary. The facts, as far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows. Mr. Louis Gock, who lives in the town of Dona Ann, has a store in the Mesilla, which was robbed, and that the robbers also abused his wife. Four Mexicans were arrested upon suspicion and confined in the county jail, to answer at the term of the United States district court then about to be held. The same night they were confined, however, they were taken from"the jail by a party of men, and hung upon a neighboring tree, where they were found the next morning. Such are substantially the facts of the case.

Territory and the age in which we live; and lar, and as ready for a contest with the Indians, consider th men who perpetrated this outrage, as much guilty of murder as though they had shot the four men down in the public highway. It was a cold blooded and brutal affair, and these self constituted hangmen have stained their hands with human blood which no time can wash out. There is never any excuse for men taking the law into their own hands, and administering justice independently of our civil gon road, as the one over which we have pastribunals; and if the laws are to be set at defiance in this manner, no person in the community is safe, and the lives of our citizens are subject to the caprice and hostility of lawless men. To day a man may be lynched who is, perhaps, guilty of crime: but to morrow the victim may be some one who is innocent, but has fallen under the displeasure of a perenal enemy. There is no safety except in the laws; and those who violate them, as in this instance, are unworthy to live in a civilized community, and had better take themselves to the savage Indians, whose barbarities they imitate. We would like to find some excuse for this violation of the law, if possible, but we cannot see shade of palliation. The men who committed the robbery were duly arrested and in the hands of the law, and in a few days could have been brought before the proper tribunal for for trial; hence there can be no execuse set up that justice could not be obtained, and they were obliged to become midnight executioners in self defence.

When will this setting the laws at defiance, cease in New Mexico? Within less than eighteen months, five men have been taken from the custody of the officersof the law, and exepeople in the States Judge us by our nots, we will be considered no better than a community of outlaws and cut-thronts, and be shunned by all honest and law loving men. How can we expect settlers to come among a people who disregard the law, and hang men up without judge or jury? No sensible man could like to risk his neck in such a community. We hope Judge Benedict, will cause this affair, in Dona-Ana, to be thoroughly examined into, and, if possible, have the offenders brought to justi- flocks. "Bar" is pleufful. And although the ce. It will be a disgrace to the Territory if the country had been recently filled with Inthey go unpunished.

More Indian depredations.

About the eighth of this month, a party of Utah Indians, some twenty five in number, made their appearance among the settlements on the Puerco river. They attacked a ranch, killed two men and wounded three, who made their escape. They then passed up the river, and analderable ficing was heard in the direction they went, but we have not learned the cause or result of it. A sew days previous to this, a party of Indians, supposed to be U. talis, made a descent upon Vallecito, above not hear whether they committed any further depredations.

Expedition into the Mescalero country. Safe arrival of the troops. Description of th coun-

We mentioned, some time ago, that General Garland was about sending an expedition into the Mescalero country, to establish a military post on the river Bonito. We now learn of the safe arrival of Major Carleton's command at that point, where he was in daily expectation ged. The English cabiset had again dissolved, of being joined by the balance of the troops under Col. Miles. We have been allowed to peruse a private letter from Major C. dated from the attack of the troops. We understand that the volunteers behaved well during the which we publish the following interesting pa-"camp, one mile below the junction of the Bowhich we publish the following interesting pa-agrupa, descriptive of the country &c. The by the state of the first, we presume the troops are a sin in the field. The report of beauty and fertility of this country have not Col. Fountlerey, was brought express to Head Quarters by Lt. Magrador, sujutant to the Col. commanding, and who had the satisfaction of the sandstone underneath and limestone obove. feet high, are nearly all of limestone, well rounded off, generally destitute of shrubbery, and not an officer in the army will sustain his well grassed to their summits. The timber along the river is black walnut, box elder, backberry, and small Mesquite bushes; not very plentiful at that. Back from the river some four or five miles from this point, the hills are said to be covered with piñon and cedar sufficient for fuel when the timber along the river shall be exhausted. Building timber would have to be hauled from fifteen to twenty miles, at a rough guess. From appearances, I should judge the timber to become scarce, as you descend towards the Pecos. I have been nine miles below this point. The valley is rich and fit for cultivation all the way. And hence upwards towards the White mountains, where both the Bouito and Ruidoso have their sources. the Bonito river bottom is very rich, at least for more than twenty miles which I have exa- | will inform him, "by whom sent." mined."

Major Carleton opened a waggon road from Alburquerque all the way to the Bonito, which is said to be one of the best roads in the Terrivery. The distance between these two points. is measured with a diameter, is 176 miles and 1267 yards. We consider the opening of the Bonito country as a fortunate thing to the Ter-ritory. This region is fertile and of large extent, and as there is every reason to expect peace, for the future, with the Mescaleros, we ope soon to see settlers flocking to that section of the country, with their flocks and herds, for permanent location, to see them open ferms and baild villages.

Since we wrote the above, the following letter, from Major Carleton to a citizen at Alburquerque, has been placed in our hand for pub-It is further descriptive of the country and will be read with interest.

Camp on the Rio Bonito, one mile, 600 yds. below its junction with the Ruidoso. April 11:h 1855.

Dear Sir:

as when we left Alburquerque.

give publicity, for the information of those tract increased. who may desire to pass over the route. You will observe this place will not be as far from Alquequerque as is Fort Defiane; and let me assure you, there is not in New Mexico, for the same distance, so fine a ronte for a wagsed. There is not one bad hill on the route nor a turn that could give inconvenience to a twenty mule team.

I made ford, for crossing the Rio Bonito six times, and Frazer will tell you that they are made so that his train of large waggons can pass over them as spoon road. They are dug down and well find with stone, so as to have an easy descent and ascent, and must remain forever, and will possess the important advantage over badges, that they cannot be burnt by the Indians.

Too much has not been said of the beauty and fertility of this country. This and the Pecos Valley are bound to form the garden of New Mexico. You can form no idea of how rich a treat is is to drink this sweet clear water, the finest in the world. The river is filled with fish and beaver, and the country abounds in game. As yet I have killed one deer, a black tailedbuck, and one turkey.

Bias Lucero chased and caught with a lasso a gobbler that weighed 25 pounds.

The bottom lands are composed of vegitable mould, and of sail made up from decomposed limestone, are principal rock of the co-untrys, MH-Que indge, therefor, how rich they on or near the rives although enough may be got for fire wood. I suppose from what I have seen and heard, that timber for building can be got within, say, 15 miles, up the river from this point it becomes more and more abundont until you reach the White Mountains, whence the river descends, where you find nothing else. The hills are covered, to their summits, with the finest grass in the world, and the country unsurpassed for the rearing of dians, we have seen of eign that seems to be later than four days ago. At one place, six miles above the junction of the rivers, in the bottom, is where they planted corn, say two years ago; it is called the "Apache Farm." is irrigated entirely by the water from a formidable spring which jomes out of the bluffs, and runs along through the farm; the water is clear as crystal and filled with cress.

Arrival of the Independence mail.

The mail from Independence Mo., arrived in Santa Fe, last Monday the twenty third, having made the trip in nineteen days. There came but one passenger Mr. Edger. The mail was unusually large, and brought dates, from St. Louis, as late as the 30th of March, and from New York down to the middle of the month. There was no news of importance in the United States; and the most stirring news from Europe is the death of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. His son Alexander quietly assumed the reigns of the government. There had been some fighting around Sebastopol, but the aspect of the war was not materially chanand the opposition to the war was increasing.

The Congress of the United States adjourned the 4th of March. Before the adjourment, the President nominated, to the Scoute, the officers for the new regiments, all of whom were confirmed. Among those raised to the Sturgis of the first dragoows, now stationed in this city; he is promoted to one of the new cavalry regiments, and stands five in the list of Captains. We congratulate Lt. Sturgis upon his promotion, and are confident there is commission with more credit to the government and honor to himself. His promotion is gazetted for his gullant affair with the Mescalero Indians in January. It was well merited.

Man sentenced to be hung.

We understand a mas was convicted, at the last term of the U. S. district court, at Alburquerque of murder in the first degree, and senneed to be hung on the 18th day of May. sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary in specified, viz: for the term of ten years.

We would say to our friend, the Editor of 12903 From Alburquerque, by Zuñi, to Woodthe Columbia Democret, that we have had his paper upon our exchange list about a year, and send him the Gizette regularly. This

Return of Mr. Quinn and party.

We learn that Mr. Quinn and party, who started to California is February with a drove of near fifteen thousand sheep, have returned to Taos. They were turned back by the Indians, who forbade then passing their country. They lost about two thousand sheep in all, some having been stolen by the Indians and others died on the way.

Increased mail accommodations to New Mex-

We understand that, hereafter, we will have a semimonthly mail between Independence Mo. and Santa Fe. The Independence papers state that a mail would leave that city for this place on the 15th of April, which should arrive here about the 7th of May. The new arrangement contemplates that a mail shall leave each end of the line the first and fifteenth of every month, coming through in about the same time they now make the trip. This will be an ac-"I arrived here with my command yesterday commodation to our people, and we are under

We look upon this affair as a disgrace to the the 10th in as good con ition, in avery particu- obligations to the P. O. Department for giving us these increased mail facilities. We are also pleased that the wishes of Messrs. Hockaday & I enclose a table of distances to which please | Hall, have been complied with, and their con-

> By express we learn that Hon. Judge Broschus has given notice that he will hold a special term of the U. S. district court for the trial of criminal cases in the county of Taos at Don Fernandez, commencing on the third Monday in May, by sanction, for special reasons.

Table of distance to the Bonito. We are indebted to Major Carleton for the following table of distances to the junction of the

Bonito and Ruidoso, where Fort Stanton is to

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grass signass. I grass. Water wood. wood. wood.

NEW POSTAGE ACT. INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

The particular attention of Postmasters and others are invited to the provisions of the annexed act, passed at the last session of Congress. It will be observed-

1st. That from and after April 1st, 1855, the single rate of postage on a lotter conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States not exceeding three thousand miles, is three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

2nd. That from and after April 1st, 1855, pre-payment, either by stamps, stamped envelopes or in money, is compulsory.

3d. That from and after January 1st, 1856,

all letters between places in the United States must be pre-paid, either by postage stamps, or stamped envelopes.

4th. That the laws relating to the franking

privilege are not altered.

5th. That the existing rates and regulations

in regard to letters to or from Canada and all other foreign countries remain unchanged. Unpaid letters mailed before April 1st, 1855,

will be forwarded and delivered upon the payment of the postage by the person addressed. Postage stamps and stamped envelopes of the denomination of ten cents will be prepared and issued speedily; and the Department will every exertion to supply all the Post Offices, with one and three cent stamps also, as fast as

they may be required. Absolute payment being required on all letters to places within the United States, from ond after field April 1855, great care should be used, as well to propaying the proper amount on letters above the weight of half an ounce as on

Postmusters will post up conspicuously in their respective offices a nottice calling atter.

tion to the provision of the act requiring pre-The provisions in regard to the registration of valuable letters will be earried into effect and special instructions issued on the subject as on as the necessary blanks can be prepared and distributed.

Postmuster General. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

March, 12 1855.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the first day of September, 1855, to the first day of July, 1858, in the Territory of New Mexico, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 a. m., of the 15th day of June, 1855, (to be decided by the Another was convicted of manslaughter, and next day,) on the routes and in the times here-

NEW MEXICO.

ville, California, and back once a week Bidders to state distance and schedule of ar-

rivals and departures. 1 904 From Taos to Doña Ana, and back,

once a week.

Bidders to state distance and schedule.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal schere no change from adver-tisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I—, of —, county of — state of —, propose to convey the mails from September I, 1855, to July I, 1858, on route No. — from — to —, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 30, 18-55, and by the following mode of conveyance,

for the annual sum of

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advartisement.

[Signed.]

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing atundertake that, if the foregoing bid for cerrying the mail on route No .----be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shell, prior to the first day of September, 1855, or as soon as thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Con-

gress of July 2, 1836.

Signed by two guarantors. Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster ofcertifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guaranters, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

The sufficiency of guaranters on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmusters at the following offices, and no others :

In New Mexico bo the postmasters of Santa Fe, Doña Ana, Taos, and Alburquerque.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the departand keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained, three times pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof

and the importance of the mail, may be made. 4. The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for disobering the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to dischage a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a pro raja incense of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to sarrying the contract into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinuo the service, at pro rata necrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the aon, the public interest do not require the same, or in case the desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

6. Payments will be made for the service, by collections from, or drafts on, postme or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter-say in February. May, August, and November.

7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increaseed pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this

8. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire, separately for different service; and if the regular bid be the lowest affered for the advertised service, the o-ther bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear

and entrems interested, or it they man appear manifestly right and poroper.

10 the route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, eertainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a star bid," which binds contractors to take all the mail offered, but allows them to select the mode.

11. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of preposal fur-nished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of

No altered bids can be considered, and no

No accord has can be consucred, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

12. The bid should be scaled; superscribed, "Mail Proposals, Territory of——," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by mail, not by or to an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals or letters of any kind in their quart-

13. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st day of September, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfer will be considered until the contract are executed in due form and